



TECHNICAL NOTES

2008-10 COUNTY PROFILES

General Population Data

Total population
Source: US Census 2000, Summary File 1, Table P1.

Median household income
The Census defines a household as any group of related or unrelated individuals living together other than in group quarters such as dormitories, prisons, or military barracks. Half of all households have an income higher than the median, and half have an income lower than the median. The Census calculates median household incomes for counties, states, and the nation, but there is no way to mathematically combine medians, so we are unable to report median household incomes for Area Development Districts or Areas of Geographic Responsibility. Source: US Census 2000, Summary File 3, Table P53 (1999 estimates).

Per capita income
Source: US Census 2000, Summary File 3, Table P82 (1999 estimates).

Living in poverty
The percentage of the population living in households with incomes below the federally defined poverty level. Source: US Census 2000, Summary File 3, Table P87 (1999 estimates).

Eligible for Medicaid
The percentage of the population eligible for Medicaid assistance. The state percentage is more than the combination of the county percentages due to the inclusion of eligible persons not assigned to any county. Source: Kentucky Department for Medicaid Services (Aug 2006). Comparable national data are not available.

Without medical insurance
The percentage of the population which is not covered by medical insurance. Source: US Census, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates Program (2000 estimates).

Registered voters who vote
The national percentage refers to the 48 states (and the District of Columbia) which required that voters be registered before voting for a Presidential candidate in the Nov 2004 general election. (Wisconsin and North Dakota

did not require voter registration.)
Sources: Kentucky percentages are from the Kentucky State Board of Elections (general election, Nov 2004). The national percentage is from Dave Leip's Atlas of U.S. Presidential Elections, on the Web at uselectionatlas.org, accessed 13 Sept 2006.

Unemployment rate
The percentage of the civilian workforce that is actively looking for work but is unable to find it. Source: Kentucky Office of Employment and Training (2006 annual averages of monthly estimates).

Use the Internet at home
Source: ConnectKentucky (2007 estimates). Comparable national data are not available.

Highest Level of Education

All of these percentages are estimates for the population aged 25 and over. Source: US Census 2000, Summary File 3, Table PCT25.

Educational Pipeline

High school graduates in 2006
The number of high school graduates is reported by the Kentucky Department of Education for public high schools only. For private high schools, and the Ft. Campbell schools, the Fort Knox schools, the Kentucky School for the Blind, and the Kentucky School for the Deaf, the number is approximated by the number of twelfth-graders with KEES records. Sources: Kentucky Department of Education and Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority. Comparable national data are not available.

In-state college-going rate for 2006 high school graduates
The accuracy of this rate is improved in this edition with the availability of new data. County rates may vary from those previously published. The rate is calculated as the percentage of 2005-06 twelfth-graders with KEES records from this county (district, area, state) who received KEES awards for attending a Kentucky postsecondary

institution in fall 2006. Source: Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority. Comparable national data are not available.

Kentucky Adult Education enrollments in 2006-07
The state number is greater than the sum of the county numbers due to the inclusion of enrollments not assigned to any county. Source: Kentucky Adult Education (fiscal year 2007). Comparable national data are not available.

GEDs awarded in 2006-07
The state number is greater than the sum of the county numbers due to the inclusion of GED awards not assigned to any county. Source: Kentucky Adult Education (fiscal year 2007). Comparable national data are not available.

Students entering postsecondary education in summer or fall 2006
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education. Comparable national data are not available.

Students earning an associate's degree in 2006-07
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education (academic year 2007). Comparable national data are not available.

Students earning a bachelor's degree in 2006-07
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education (academic year 2007). Comparable national data are not available.

Students earning a bachelor's degree in science, technology, engineering, or mathematics in 2006-07
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education (academic year 2007). Comparable national data are not available.

Students earning a graduate or professional degree in 2006-07
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education (academic year 2007). Comparable national data are not available.



Visit the Kentucky Postsecondary Education Data Portal,
<http://cpe.ky.gov/info>



Students enrolled in distance learning college courses in fall 2006
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education. Comparable national data are not available.

Students enrolled in Kentucky Virtual Campus courses in fall 2006
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education. Comparable national data are not available.

Bachelor's degree graduation rate for 2006
The graduation rate for students from this county (district, area, state) who entered one of Kentucky's public four-year universities in fall 2000 and earned a bachelor's degree within six years.
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education. Comparable national data are not available.

Number of additional bachelor's degree holders needed in this county (district, area, state) to match the national average
The US Census 2000 reported that 24.4% of all Americans aged 25 and over held a bachelor's degree or higher.
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education.

College Readiness

Average ACT score
The average ACT score of 2005-06 twelfth-graders in this county (district, area, state), based on the ACT test with the highest composite score achieved by each student on any date through October 2006. Source: ACT, Inc.

% entering college with developmental needs in one or more subjects
The percentage of students who scored less than 18 on one or more of the ACT sections on mathematics, English, and reading (or the equivalent on the SAT or on-campus placement exams) as a percentage of all students who took such exams and entered Kentucky public postsecondary institutions in the fall of 2004 after graduating from high school within the previous two years.
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education. Comparable national data are not available.

% entering college with developmental needs in mathematics
The percentage of students who scored less than 18 on the ACT mathematics section (or the equivalent on the SAT or on-campus placement exams) as a percentage of all students who took such exams and entered Kentucky public postsecondary institutions in the fall of 2004 after graduating from high school within the previous two years.
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education. Comparable national data are not available.

% entering college with developmental needs in English
The percentage of students who scored less than 18 on the ACT English section (or the equivalent on the SAT or on-campus placement exams) as a percentage of all students who took such exams and entered Kentucky public postsecondary institutions in the fall of 2004 after graduating from high school within the previous two years.
Source: Council on Postsecondary Education. Comparable national data are not available.

Employment by Sector

Source: All of these employment numbers are 2005 annual averages of data collected by the Kentucky Office of Employment and Training in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). The QCEW is a quarterly survey of Kentucky employers covering all employment subject to state unemployment insurance withholding or similar federal programs. This excludes the self-employed, employees of nonprofit organizations, and employees in a few other small categories. The QCEW is a census of jobs at the place of employment rather than at the employees' places of residence. Federal disclosure rules require employment numbers to be concealed if it is reasonably possible to more-or-less accurately estimate a single employer's employment numbers based on the data reported. Employment data for Area Development Districts and Areas of Geographic Responsibility are not regularly reported. We summed the county-level employment data for these Districts and Areas, but the concealed values scattered through the county-level data resulted in a number of concealed values at the District and Area levels.

Undergraduates & Alumni

The undergraduate enrollment numbers are fall 2006 headcounts limited to students from this county (district, area, state). Source: All of these numbers are from the Council on Postsecondary Education.

Financial Aid to Students From This County (District, Area, State)

Federal Pell awards
Source: US Department of Education (fiscal year 2005).

Federal loans
Federal loans guaranteed by the Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corporation. Does not include loans guaranteed by other agencies or

direct loans distributed by postsecondary institutions. The state number is greater than the sum of the county numbers due to loans not assigned to any county. Source: Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority (fiscal year 2007).

Kentucky Ed. Excellence Scholarships (KEES)
The state number is greater than the sum of the county numbers due to scholarships not assigned to any county. Source: Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority (fiscal year 2007).

Kentucky need-based grants
The state number is greater than the sum of the county numbers due to grants not assigned to any county. Source: Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority (fiscal year 2007).

Educational Needs Index

The Educational Needs Index (ENI) combines fifteen county-level data elements into a single number that reflects the level of educational need in each county. The elements include measures of educational attainment, measures of poverty and unemployment, and the distribution of the population across different age and racial categories, along with the growth rates of those demographic categories. The ENI is scaled so that zero represents the average of all the counties in the United States. Positive ENI numbers indicate counties that have more critical educational needs than the average US county. These are counties that have relatively limited levels of educational attainment combined with economic challenges compounded in many cases by population growth and a shift toward younger and at-risk minority groups. Negative ENI numbers indicate counties that have less critical educational needs and are doing more-or-less well compared to the average US county. Among all the counties in the United States, the lowest ENI (lowest level of educational need) is -1.598 and the highest ENI (highest level of educational need) is 2.205. The ENI, found on the Web at educationalneedsindex.com, was developed by a nationally respected team of educational researchers. Since the ENI is a statistically complex combination of county-level data, it is extremely difficult to calculate comparable values for larger areas such as Area Development Districts, Areas of Geographic Responsibility, and states.



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